

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

CASE No. 1:20-CV-11889-MLW

Dr. SHIVA AYYADURAI)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
WILLIAM FRANCIS GALVIN,)
MICHELLE K. TASSINARI,)
DEBRA O'MALLEY,) JURY DEMANDED
AMY COHEN,)
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF)
STATE ELECTION DIRECTORS,)
all in their individual capacities, and)
WILLIAM FRANCIS GALVIN,)
in his official capacity as Secretary)
of State for Massachusetts,)
Defendants.)

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR LEAVE TO FILE A REPLY

On March 8, 2021, Defendants Cohen and NASED filed their joint opposition to Plaintiff's motion for joinder. Their opposition contains deliberate errors of fact that must be corrected in order to protect the integrity of the judicial process.

Plaintiff, a scientist, is aware of the difference between fact and assumption, fact and opinion, fact and argument. He understands that much of motion practice revolves around argument. However, when the argument puts forth alleged facts that have been introduced to intentionally support a false argument that is aimed squarely at misleading this court, the court must be notified in order to prevent deliberate misdirection and the miscarriage of justice.

Two examples follow to document the deliberate factual misrepresentations from Cohen and NASED.

Example 1

Cohen and NASED declare as fact:

“Tellingly, moreover, Plaintiff continues to avoid acknowledging that, immediately before his suspension, he had accrued at least four “strikes” under Twitter’s five-strikes-and-you’re-out enforcement guidelines implemented after January 6, 2021, and was just one of tens of thousands of accounts banned by Twitter around the same time for making similar false claims.” Opp. pg. 3

The Plaintiff is who brought to the court’s attention the fact that Twitter practiced dunning (hours, days, weeks, permanent) and that Plaintiff had been eventually dunned off from Twitter, solely because the Defendants had caused Twitter to flag his tweets about Tassinari’s emails. The amended complaint is replete with examples of the Plaintiff’s tweets about election fraud, which never triggered Twitter’s Civic Integrity policy. Not one tweet triggered Twitter’s policy.

Cohen and NASED are desperate to claim that they had nothing to do with Twitter’s silencing tweets specifically referring to the Tassinari emails, which document that Tassinari knew that she had consciously violated Federal law. Instead they engage in conscious factual misrepresentation to claim that Twitter deplatforming Plaintiff is just the same as Twitter deplatforming anybody else. This requires the court to willingly suspend disbelief and unhear testimony given on October 30, 2020 that Cohen and NASED ensured that the Plaintiff “accrued” those strikes.

BUT FOR Cohen and NASED causing Twitter to retaliate every time the Plaintiff mentioned Tassinari’s emails, Plaintiff would not have “accrued” any strikes and would not have been deplatformed in February 2021, long after the election process was over.

This is not the only deliberate factual misrepresentation in their opposition.

Example 2

Cohen and NASED further declare:

“A study recently ***published*** by Cornell University that analyzed a dataset of millions of tweets concerning fraud in the 2020 election cycle refutes concludes from the data it analyzed that “Twitter’s ban actions mostly affected a specific community of voter fraud promoters,” ((<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2101.08210.pdf>, at *1), and specifically identifies Plaintiff in its list of “2020 midterm election candidates that appear in the VoterFraud2020 dataset,” ranking him second only to former president Donald J. Trump in terms of retweets by suspended Twitter users. (See <https://voterfraud2020.io/?page=Midterm+Candidates.>)” Opp. pg. 3, fn.3,Emphasis added.

One is spoiled for choice in selecting the numerous conscious falsehoods in the above paragraph.

Firstly, the study cited has not been ***published*** yet and has only been submitted for peer review. Cohen and NASED fully know this but aimed to mislead the court into thinking they cite a peer-reviewed published paper.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348648857_VoterFraud2020_a_Multi-modal_Dataset_of_Election_Fraud_Claims_on_Twitter

Preprint PDF Available

VoterFraud2020: a Multi-modal Dataset of Election Fraud Claims on Twitter

January 2021

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Cornell University



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Preprints and early-stage research may not have been peer reviewed yet.

Secondly, Plaintiff is not mentioned at all in that submitted preprint, not even once.

Thirdly, Plaintiff is mentioned in an online dataset along with hundreds of others on Twitter, including Pramila Jayapal and Eric Swalwell; and even there, no mention is made of Plaintiff being responsible for the deplatforming of thousands of retweeters. All it confirms is that Plaintiff was a major presence on Twitter, had 364,000 followers, taught thousands of students and derived a significant income via the platform.

On February 1, 2021, that income from teaching on Twitter dropped to zero, a severe damage caused by Cohen and NASED in collaboration with Galvin, Tassinari, O’Malley and Twitter.

Cohen and NASED fully knew their false statements to this court “could not have been calculated to assist the Court in the administration of justice, but only to win an advantage.”

Tesco Corp. v. Weatherford Int’l, Inc., No. H-08-2531, 2014 WL 4244215 (S.D. Tex. 2014)

The cumulative effect of Cohen’s and NASED’s conscious factual misrepresentations meets the 1st Circuit’s standard set in *Young v. City of Providence*, 404 F.3d 33, 41 (1995) Also see *Monsanto Co. v. E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 748 F.3d 1189 (Fed. Cir. 2014), *Chevron Corp. v. Donziger*, 833 F.3d 74 (2nd Cir. 2016)

These two examples are a sample of the many attempts by Cohen and NASED to abuse the litigation process through conscious factual misrepresentation in order to misdirect this court away from sworn testimony already in the record documenting the involvement of Cohen and NASED in silencing, on behalf of the Massachusetts Secretary of State, Plaintiff’s speech on Twitter. The Plaintiff respectfully requests the court’s leave to file a detailed reply that also includes rebuttals to the other examples.

Respectfully submitted under the pains and penalties of perjury,

/s/ Dr. Shiva Ayyadurai

Dr. Shiva Ayyadurai

Date: March 25, 2021

Plaintiff, *pro se*
701 Concord Ave,
Cambridge, MA 02138
Phone: 617-631-6874
Email: vashiva@vashiva.com

CERTIFICATE OF CONFERRAL PER LR 7.1

Plaintiff certifies that he conferred with counsel for Cohen and NASED and they have taken no position on this motion.

Respectfully submitted under the pains and penalties of perjury,

/s/ Dr. Shiva Ayyadurai

Date: March 25, 2021

Dr. Shiva Ayyadurai
Plaintiff, *pro se*
701 Concord Ave,
Cambridge, MA 02138
Phone: 617-631-6874
Email: vashiva@vashiva.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Plaintiff certifies that he served this request upon the Defendants via their counsel via ECF.

Respectfully submitted under the pains and penalties of perjury,

/s/ Dr. Shiva Ayyadurai

Date: March 25, 2021

Dr. Shiva Ayyadurai
Plaintiff, *pro se*
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